

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per square, 10 Nonpareil lines, for the first insertion; subsequent insertions by contract.

The committee of six Democratic and six Republican members of the state Senate, who were appointed to confer upon a basis of agreement between the two parties in this state met in Columbia last Thursday. They remained in consultation but a short time, as neither side was willing to make any concessions and could not agree upon anything.

Bennett's wrath is appeased, and it is supposed that he is again happy and will at once lay siege to the affections of Miss May. Bennett and Miss May's big brother went out in the country on Monday last, each drifting for the blood of the other, and after firing blank cartridges their little difficulty was arranged, hands were shaken and after both taking a drink out of the same bottle they returned home to receive the benedictions of papa May and the smiles of the heroine.

Louisiana is blessed with two governors, both of whom were peacefully inaugurated on Monday. As in South Carolina the Republicans hold the State House, and the Democrats meet in a hall outside. No trouble is anticipated there and they will have a repetition of the dual government that we have in Columbia.

A law for the effectual collection of taxes has been introduced into the Illinois Legislature. The methods are rather summary, but if faithfully executed will have the desired result. When taxes are once entered on the books nothing remains but to collect them; personal property may be levied on and sold to pay real estate taxes; no deed of conveyance for real estate can be recorded until all the taxes are paid; Courts can not entertain suits questioning the legality of a tax levy until the amount in dispute is first deposited with the treasurer, and no technical objections, like errors of description or in advertising, can affect the validity of the tax.

The grand jury in Charleston has found a mare's nest in the court house and has presented almost all the officials on charges that seem to be serious indeed. The list begins with the coroner by charging illegal fees, and includes the county commissioners, who are charged with all manner of offenses. Three trial justices are next presented including Major DeHay, who seems to be always in hot water and never so much at sea as when in port.

Ignorance of school teachers is ground for the indictment of the school commissioner, P. P. Hedges, and approving of pay certificates that are not signed by the trustees. Several school trustees are prosecuted for issuing illegal certificates and also for forgery, and even some teachers are indicted for forgery, showing that they can write, an accomplishment with which some teachers are not blessed.

Tim Hurley is presented for "systematically and successfully defrauding the county" in connection with the school commissioner, which is had for Tim if the charges can be proven. The clerk of court, Sheriff and County Auditor are the only officers who escape the general indictment.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to amend the charter of the Freedmen's Bank. It provides that in case of the death, resignation or disability of any of the commissioners their survivors or survivor shall be invested with the possession and legal title to all the property of the company, and shall have all the rights that were conferred and enjoined on the three of the commissioners. It also provides that if all three of the commissioners shall die or resign before the final execution of their term, then the trustees of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company shall select a commissioner to perform their duties upon his giving a bond to the amount of \$100,000. The bill also authorizes the secretary of the treasury to accept the resignation of any of the commissioners which may be tendered, and gives the present commissioners authority to compound and compromise the debts.

The President on Louisiana. Last week the Louisiana Republican Legislature passed a resolution asking for military protection against apprehended Democratic violence. This resolution was telegraphed to the President and last before the Cabinet when it was deemed proper that no action should be taken upon it. But since that time Governor Kellogg, actuated by a like fear, has been telegraphing to the President to the same effect, and using the recognition by the President of the Republican Governor and Legislature, as two inaugurations would take place on Monday in New Orleans, that of Packard (Rep.) and of Nichols (Dem.) by the respective parties.

given by the President himself to Mr. Gobright, the agent of the Associated Press, as follows: "There will be two inaugurations of Governor-to-morrow, unless one of them is prevented. I do not, however, propose to interfere with them. I have nothing before me to justify action in the way of recognizing either Governor, and therefore cannot do so, partiality as a committee of each house of Congress is now engaged in investigating all the facts of the late election, including the contests of the two Governors and the two Legislatures, both claiming to be legally elected. Under these circumstances, for me to recognize one or the other would be hardly justifiable, and I have so informed Governor Kellogg."

The President repeating that he would not interfere by recognizing either government until the contest should be settled by the investigation now in progress, but he should consider it his duty to keep the peace should occasion require, and to prevent bloodshed pending the political complications.

PORT ROYAL HARBOUR.

Report of the Naval Committee. We select the following from the report of the board of naval officers who were sent here on the Tallapoosa to see what advantages Port Royal offered for a naval station or navy yard.

Port Royal harbor is well known to naval officers, and its value as a naval station has been appreciated since 1861, when it was first occupied by our naval forces, and was found to be the only harbor between Norfolk and Key West that would afford shelter to our largest ships of war, and where a naval station possessing most of the requirements could be established for refitting and replenishing our squadrons.

Port Royal is very easy of access; its channel, leading into the harbor or bay, offers sufficient depth of water for our largest vessels, and the bay and its tributaries could afford anchorage for the largest navy.

Soon after the occupation of Port Royal by Rear-Admiral Dupont its importance was recognized, and depots for coal and provisions and temporary machine shops were established for the use of our naval forces, and Port Royal was continued as a naval station until 1865, when it was broken up our small Navy not requiring more navy yards than these recommended by the board to be kept in commission.

Without doubt there are some excellent locations for a naval station to be found either in Port Royal Bay or Beaufort River, on Broad River, or on Colleton or Cheesecake Rivers, but the limited time of the board did not permit them to make minute surveys. They availed themselves of information furnished by the naval officers stationed at Port Royal, secured the services of the best local pilots, and proceeded in the steamer up the several tributaries as far as their judgment deemed necessary.

There is a large interval between Norfolk and Pensacola of 1,440 miles, while the longest distance between any two northern navy-yards, Brooklyn and Norfolk, is not more than 250 miles. Port Royal is about 480 miles from Norfolk, 990 from Pensacola, and 450 from Key West. It would appear from this that the defenses of the southern coast had been somewhat neglected.

As regards communication with the West Indies, Port Royal is 450 miles nearer to the Bahama Islands than Pensacola, and the distance of the two places from Havana is about the same. As a point to communicate with the Windward Islands Port Royal has the advantage, while Pensacola seems to be a necessity for the protection of our interests in the Gulf of Mexico. Port Royal must in future become a most important station on our South Atlantic coast. The board are of opinion that accurate surveys should be made of sites which seem to offer the greatest advantages by a board of competent officers, as above mentioned, that the Government may use the position selected in case of a sudden emergency.

In selecting a site for a navy-yard, the Government should occupy a position beyond the reach of the enemy's longest range guns, and to have the approaches defended by fortifications which the enemy would not attempt to pass. This being acknowledged, a navy yard at Port Royal should be established as far from the sea as prudence would dictate, and before any structures were commenced the harbor should be defended by an impassable chain of forts, otherwise a navy yard there would be useless to us, in time of war, as it would be liable to seizure by an enemy of superior naval force.

After a satisfactory examination of Port Royal Bay and its tributaries, the board proceeded, in the Tallapoosa, through Calibogue Sound to the outer roads of Savannah, where the vessel laid some time aground. It was quite evident from a general observation and consultation of charts that neither Capeknap nor Tybee Islands offer any of the requirements of a naval station. The first requisite is depth of water at all times by which our heaviest-draught vessels could enter when requiring immediate repairs or provisions, or to escape from an enemy of superior force. Vessels of war drawing over 16 feet of water cannot pass the bar, having northward from Tybee light at low water, and our heaviest-draught vessels could not be taken as far as the light vessel on Tybee knoll at the highest tide.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET. Some time ago we published a report that the Russian Mediterranean fleet was expected to seek safety in American waters, in case of war with Turkey, and that Port Royal had been mentioned as the port selected for their rendezvous. Late this rumor seems to have taken more definite shape, and we learn that a dispatch has been received from the Russian Minister in Washington that the squadron is on its way here and may be looked for daily. The following from the New York Herald gives some particulars in regard to the squadron, and confirms the report that Port Royal is their destination, Charleston not having water enough on the bar to float the big ships: "The expected arrival of a number of the Russian navy in American waters has been the subject of some comment and agreeable anticipation in Washington. The Minister of Marine of Russia is not known to have signified as yet exactly what vessels will come, but it is believed that the whole Mediterranean squadron of Russia, with perhaps, certain exceptions, has been ordered to rendezvous in American waters. The possible exceptions are the ironclads, which, owing to the stormy weather prevailing at sea, could not safely cross the ocean at this time, even under convoy. It is known for a fact that the frigate Suetia, which is commanded by the Grand Duke Alexis and which has already visited America, viz, on the occasion when the Grand Duke visited this country—will be among the vessels of the squadron selected to come to the United States. They will not, it is said, visit New York, but will, on account of their crews having been for so long a time in the warm climate of the Mediterranean, be sent to some Southern port, possibly either to Charleston or Port Royal. It is expected that quite a recognition will be given these vessels wherever they may be stationed, as soon as they shall have arrived in American waters."

The Democracy of Florida have now a golden opportunity. They can, by wisdom, liberality and absolute justice dissipate the fears of the colored people, and secure to the State, for all time, good and equal government. It will be no easy task. The difficulties of the political and social problem only make themselves felt when the power to cope with them goes hand in hand with duty. There are prejudices on both sides to soften. The evil influence of a decade must be uprooted. Whites and blacks are to be made friends, as being equally interested in maintaining an honest economical administration of the government. News and Courier.

BEN HILL'S POSITION.—Ben H. Hill has written a letter for publication, in which he explains at some length his political position, and discusses the attitude of the parties. To the recent attacks upon him he replies sharply, declaring that he is "safe alone when he does nothing that fools can criticize or does only what hirelings will puff for a consideration." Of his political course Mr. Hill says that he has made but one motion in general caucus this session, that this was adopted unanimously; that at the conference of the party he has attended every motion or suggestion he had made has been adopted and some time unanimously adopted. He then recapitulates the charges made against him, and which he says are "simply manufactured by sensational hirelings for Republican use and benefit." In concluding, he says: "I am, therefore, in favor of a fair and honest constitutional count of the votes of the people. I am laboring to secure that count, and when secured shall abide by its result, and so will every other man North and South who is not willing to destroy this country. I am brave enough to stand peace, but not cowardly enough to accept dishonor."

HINTS TO THE FAIR SEX.—A photographer gives the following directions to his customers: "When a lady sitting for a picture would compose her mouth to a bland and serene character, she should, just before entering the room say 'bosom,' and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides until the desired effect in the camera is evident. If on the other hand, she wishes to assume a distinguished and somewhat noble bearing, not suggestive of sweetness, she should say 'bosom,' the result of which is inflexible. If she wishes to make her mouth look small she must say 'lip,' but if the mouth be ready to small and neck enlarging she must say 'enlarge.' If she wishes to look mournful she must say 'kerchuck.' If resigned she must forcibly ejaculate 'cat.'"

The Election of County Officer. Judge Reed rendered yesterday his decision in the case of William vs. Oosterdorff. The single question at issue was whether the election for Clerk of Court held on November 7 was a valid election. Oosterdorff claimed the office as having been elected on that day. William was elected in October 1872, for four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, claimed that November 7 was not the proper day for holding the election, and that the election of Clerk then held was void. The judgment of the Court is, that the election of Clerk of Court, held on November 5, was without warrant of law and that Mr. William as holding over is the lawful Clerk. In the judgment the reasoning and conclusions of the Court are fully set forth.

The remarks of Judge Reed upon the importance of separating strictly local elections from general elections, so that political interests and prejudices shall have no influence over the choice of local officers, are eminently sensible and opportune. An appeal has been taken by Oosterdorff, and the question of the legality of the election of County officers will be finally adjudicated by the Supreme Court.—News and Courier, 10th.

GEN. HAMPTON strongly intimates in his new year's address that he will measure the confidence of democrats in the legality of his movement by the readiness with which they respond to his tax levy. This is wise. Taxes are a test of sovereignty, and their payment indicates loyalty. GEN. HAMPTON has called for an installment of 14-10 mills upon the taxable property of the state. This should produce \$175,000, on the basis of the receipts of last year. It really is not a large sum for an enthusiastic people to pay. Throw off \$25,000 for the republicans and it is just about two dollars per head for the legal democratic voters of the state. Small as it is, however, we should consider it a remarkable exhibition of confidence and if GEN. HAMPTON is able to announce within thirty days the tax payers throughout the state have paid the tax we should be ready to acknowledge that the stern-iron policy might possibly succeed.—Union Herald.

One of the most hopeful signs for the South, says the Rural Sun, is found in the fact that farmers are raising more necessary provisions and less cotton. They have seen the utter folly of planting only cotton, and leaving all other supplies. Many have taken the department boldly, while others say they see no other course left but to keep their cotton and raise a little of the necessities of life. The success of the News and Courier.

a rare case where there can be found an exclusive cotton raiser who does not anticipate the entire proceeds of each crop in producing it; whereas, if he raises supplies for his own family and for his laborers, his smaller crop of cotton will leave him a surplus for profits. They admit that at present prices cotton does not pay a profit to the producer, and that with the present modes of procuring laborers, they will have to lessen the cost of provisions and the price of labor, and that this can be done most effectively by raising more supplies and less cotton. Let them raise and furnish provisions to their laborers at cash prices, and thus pay for labor at comparatively low cash rates. It is a question to be solved whether cattle, hogs and sheep can be raised to profit in the cotton belt.

The Democracy of Florida have now a golden opportunity. They can, by wisdom, liberality and absolute justice dissipate the fears of the colored people, and secure to the State, for all time, good and equal government. It will be no easy task. The difficulties of the political and social problem only make themselves felt when the power to cope with them goes hand in hand with duty. There are prejudices on both sides to soften. The evil influence of a decade must be uprooted. Whites and blacks are to be made friends, as being equally interested in maintaining an honest economical administration of the government. News and Courier.

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GEO. W. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, Fruits, Confectionery, &c. BAY ST., BEAUFORT, S. C. Just Received. Salmon Trout, Imported Macaroni, Jelly in Tumblers and Goblets, Premium Extra Corn Starch, Tapioca and Sago, Fancy Rio, O. G. Mocha Coffee, green and roasted, Pearl Barley, Avena and Oatmeal, Butter, Oyster, Milk, and Cream Crackers, Pure ground Spices, National Yeast Cakes, (fresh) Dried Raspberries, Choice Raisins, Extra White Drips Syrup, Potted Hams, Figs in 3 lb. Baskets, Cranberry Sauce, (ready for table.) Elm or Holland Cheese, Squash in 3 lbs. cans, New England Mince Meat, Powdered Thyme, Sage and Majoram, Assorted Extracts, Preserved Canton Ginger in jars, East India Curry Powder.

JUST RECEIVED, AT THE TRIBUNE & COMMERCIAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE, A full line of superior PAPER, ENVELOPES, LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS, CARDS, ETC. Job printing done neatly and cheaply. All orders promptly attended to.

M. S. HANGKEL, M. D. DENTIST. Will visit Beaufort January 5th and remain a week or ten days. Can be found at the Sea Island Hotel until the 20th inst.

TO RENT. TWO PLANTATIONS ON ST. HELENA ISLAND, known as the "Dr. Jenkins Place" and "Santford." On the Jenkins place is an elegant dwelling, all in country out buildings, Steam, Cotton and Grain Mills, &c. Also, Cat Island. Apply to WM. ELLIOTT, Jan. 4th.

GEO. WATERHOUSE, BAY ST., DEALER IN TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, NOLLASSES, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS, BACON, BEEF, PORK, FLOUR, HOMINY, SALTS, RICE, ARIZONA, CRUSHED WHEAT AND FARINA, COFFEES, STANFORD KEROSENE OIL, FINE CHERRY VINEGAR, PICKLES, IN PINTS, QUARTS AND HALF GALLONS, LARD, SALT, SOAP, CREAM TARTAR, NATIONAL YEAST CAKES, SEAR HONEY, CAPERS, EGGS & TOBACCO, BY THE CASE, WHOLE & GROUND SPICES, WARDEN PURE, DRIED & GREEN APPLES & POTATOES, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, LAMP FRACKETS AND LAMP GLASSES, AT WHOLESALE. CHOICE WESTERN S. Y. BUTTER IN TUBS, MACKEREL IN KITS.

ICE! ICE! CONANT & EMMONS, ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE in any quantity Customers may desire, from their Ice House, Seventh Street. JOHN CONANT, J. A. EMMONS, PORT ROYAL RAILROAD.

Magnolia Passenger Route. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. SUPERINTENDENT OFFICE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD, AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 7, 1877. The following Passenger Schedule will be operated on and after this date. GOING SOUTH. Train No. 1. Train No. 3. Leave Augusta..... 9 30 a.m. 8 30 p.m. Leave Charleston..... 9 30 a.m. 11 00 p.m. Leave Savannah..... 11 00 a.m. 12 00 p.m. Leave Beaufort..... 11 45 p.m. 3 30 a.m. Arrive at Beaufort..... 3 33 p.m. 4 53 a.m. Arrive Port Royal..... 3 33 p.m. 5 15 a.m. GOING NORTH. Train No. 2. Train No. 1. Leave Port Royal..... 10 50 a.m. 11 30 p.m. Leave Beaufort..... 11 10 a.m. 11 55 p.m. Leave Yemassee..... 11 45 p.m. 3 10 p.m. Arrive at Charleston..... 4 30 p.m. 7 00 a.m. Arrive at Augusta..... 5 10 p.m. 8 55 a.m. Trains Nos. 1 and 2 do not run on Sunday. Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect closely at Augusta with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta R. R. Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 make close connection at Augusta with Georgia and South Carolina Railroads. "Dinner."

WOOD! WOOD!! FIFTY CENTS per CORD, at the Atlantic Saw Mills, Beaufort. ROBBINS, BODDINGTON & CO. Jan. 1, 1877. AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT. Mixed ready for use in white and over one hundred different colors, made of strictly pure WHITE LEAD, Zinc, and Linseed Oil. Chemically combined, warranted to last twice as long as other paint. F. W. SCHEPER, Wholesale and Retail Grocer.

MILLVILLE Insurance Company. GEO. GAGE, AGENT. STEAM CANAL BOATS FOR SALE. THESE BOATS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE navigation of southern rivers and inland waters, are furnished with patent Compound condensing engines of fifty horse power and can be run on a consumption of one ton of coal for twenty four hours. The boats are admirably fitted for freight and passenger service, and will be sold at much less than their original cost, although of recent construction and in good order. For particulars as to terms, or inspection of boats inquire of A. H. KELLY, 56 Exchange Place, N. Y.

NOTICE. TOWN TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 20th, 1876. This office will be opened Monday January 1, 1877, for the collection of taxes and remain open until Feb. 5th, inclusive. J. C. RICHMOND, Town Treasurer.

Final Discharge. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL apply to the Hon. B. K. Carleton Judge of Probate on the 25th day of January 1877 for final discharge as Administrator of the estate of F. Krenson. GEO. GAGE, BR. S. C. Dec 20th 1876.

PROPOSALS FOR FEEDING THE POOR. Sealed Proposals will be received until Jan. 15th 1877, by the County Commissioners for feeding the poor for the year 1877. Said proposals to be made separately. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. P. PRITCHARD, M. D. Chairman, C. G. Clerk of Board.

PROPOSALS FOR—Medicine and Burial POOR and PRISONERS, OFFICE COUNTY COMRS., Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 13th 1876. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Jan. 15th 1877 for medicine and burials of poor and prisoners of Beaufort County for the year 1877. Said proposals to be made separately; the board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. P. H. WHEELER, P. PRITCHARD, M. D. Clerk of Board.

STATE OF SO. CAROLINA—Beaufort County In Trial Justice Court. J. D. Robertson, Plaintiff vs. E. C. Cole, defendant. To E. C. Cole, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to be and appear before the Court of Trial Justice R. K. Carleton at his office in Beaufort, in said County twenty days after the service of a copy of the summons issued in this action, exclusive of the day of service, to answer the complaint of said plaintiff, or judgment will be taken against you in the sum of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars, together with the cost and disbursements of said action. Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 15, 1876. The defendant in the above titled case. Take notice that the summons and complaint in this action of which the foregoing is a copy has been filed in the office of the above named Trial Justice on the 15th day of December 1876.

TO THE Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, give whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily can earn from 50 cents to \$2 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. This all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. For particulars, samples, worth several dollars to common work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside one of the largest and best illustrated Publications all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEORGE STRINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

SHEPARD D. GILBERT, NOTARY PUBLIC. Attention given to Marine Protests. Office in the Sea Island Hotel. F. D. J. LAWRENCE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR at Law, BEAUFORT, S. C. GEO. W. ROBERTS, Notary Public. BEAUFORT, S. C.

TAKE DR. DENN'S System Renovator and Blood Purifying Balm. For Dyspepsia, Piles, Heartache, St. Headache, Fevers, Sores, &c. M. J. GARDNER, Beaufort, mar. 29-1m.

M. POLLITZER, COTTON FACTOR AND Commission Merchant BEAUFORT, S. C. Centennial Reduction in Advertising. \$3.25-40. Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for \$700. And a THREE MONTHS' NOTICE in payment from Advertiser if not satisfactorily. A PRINT, LIT, Giving Name, Character, Age, Utility and Weekly Circulation, and Schedule of Advertising, sent free to any address. Apply to GEO. P. BOWLER & CO. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, 41 PARK ROW, N. Y.

SAYAGE, JERRY—Wholesale and Retail Grocer. S. W. H. HULLER—Builder and Contractor, 27 and Charles Sts. Beaufort, S. C.

THE SUN. 1877. NEW YORK. The different changes of the year during the next year will be the same as during the year that has just passed. The daily edition will on week days be a sheet of four pages, and on Sundays a sheet of eight pages, or 16 broad columns; while the weekly edition will be a sheet of eight pages of the same dimensions and character as are already familiar to our friends.

THE SUN, New York City VESSELS. Bull and Coosaw Rivers. PORT ROYAL. Will be supplied with FRESH WATER, From the celebrated Club House Springs, By Steam or sailing vessels. Orders sent to our office in Beaufort will receive immediate attention. DICK & SMALL, Proprietors. P. M. WHITMAN, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, Bay Street, Beaufort, S. C.

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